

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 11, 1865.

NO. 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Whereas, it has been made known to me that
WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April,
1865, murdered—Adams, in the county of
Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is
going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said
WILKINS WARREN and his delivery to the jailer
of Bath county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th
day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the
731 year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor.
J. B. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
J. J. B. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high,
about 165 lbs. black hair and eyes, and
has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had
on when he committed the murder military coat,
stuffed pants and high topped boots.
May 19, 1865—Sm.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.
W. Forsyth & Co.

80 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 41 Nassau St.)
offer for sale the following Magnificent List of
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR.

And not to be paid for till you know what
you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from—\$15 00 to
\$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches—\$35 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00
each.

15,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$15 00
to \$30 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chain and Wedding Rings \$2 50
to \$5 00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00
to \$10 00 each.

10,000 Ladies' Jewelry—\$3 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders—\$4 00
to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Penholders \$4 00
to \$5 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Slides,
Belt Buckles, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles,
Brooches, Gold Chains, Ear Drops, Children's
Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings,
Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of
Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea
and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the newest and
most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the
various articles are put in sealed envelopes and
mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by
mail, as ordered, and on the receipt of the certificate
it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR
and take the article named in it, or not; or any
other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1;
eleven \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold
Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen,
\$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch,
\$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch,
\$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.
Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All
articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged,
or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of
dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers
during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents
for Certificate and Circular. Address,
W. FORTY & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6—Sm.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by
calling at my house. I will commence delivering
it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by
calling at my residence.

April 21, 1865—1st

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me
that, one John Johnson did in May, 1865,
kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county,
near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from
justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said
JOHN JOHNSON and his delivery to the jailer of
Adair county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the
9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the
74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor.
J. B. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
J. J. B. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

June 20—Sm.

SPEECH OF GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

DELIVERED AT THE
COURT-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, JUNE 20, 1865,
IN FAVOR OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Fellow Citizens: Having, some several
weeks passed, given the promise to address
the citizens of Louisville at an early time, I
have selected this occasion for the fulfillment
of that promise. We have just passed
through one of the most fearful struggles—
one of the most terrible civil wars, which
has ever before afflicted the race of man. It
has been such a war as never before shook
the foundations of human society. Brother
has been arrayed against brother—father
and son, neighbor and neighbor, have stood
confronted in the dire conflict of battle. For
years this terrible storm has swept over our
beloved land. Our fair fields have been laid
waste, homes have been desolated, cities
left in ruins. Mourning has visited all
most every household and family throughout
the length and breadth of this great Re-
public of ours.

It must, fellow-citizens, have been a most
fearful cause or evil that could have provoked
such a struggle with such a people as
ours. Blessed are our people with free
form of government, blessed with everything
that could render man happy while he was
free, it must have been, I say, a most fearful
cause of evil which could have provoked
such a struggle among our own people. If
the Upan tree were to spring up in our midst
and we were to find perishing beneath its
shade for miles around our children, one
universal voice would go up, "hew it down
and cast it into the fire," and deliver our
people from the desolation of its poisonous
breath. An evil of this character has been
in our midst—a cause, as I remarked, a
most fearful cause, has precipitated upon our
people the struggle in which we have been
engaged, through which we have just passed
and redeemed our Government from the
hands of destruction.

What has been that cause? If we can
arrive at it, it should be eradicated from the
land. Now, some I know are in the habit
of attributing the cause of this evil to
slavery. I shall talk upon that subject in
the discussion of the main topic tonight,
but I wish to arrive at the cause and means
of the rebellion, that you may comprehend
the point I intend to make. Slavery was
not the cause, but the means to an end. The
cause of all this struggle originated in the
evil disposition and malice of a class of men
that we sometimes denominate demagogues.
Selfish men who, for the purpose of carrying
forward their party aims and selfish purposes,
are continually playing upon the passions of a
free people, seeking the suffrage of a free
people to lift them to position or advance the
interests and cause of their party. That
was the original cause. It developed itself
in a very early period of our history. The
Father of this Country foresaw the outcroppings
of this dangerous principle. It developed
itself in what is termed sectionalism, the
drawing of geographical lines and under-
taking to separate the people by lines,
North and South. In this way was the pro-
cess by which these evil-disposed, selfish
class of men have brought on all of this
conflict.

They had to have an instrument by which
to accomplish their evil purposes, and, in
passing about for that instrument, they
ought one which would inevitably lead to
and create sectional sentiment and consequent
sectional division. Slavery was selected as
that instrument; as the instrument to be
used by these men in promoting this baneful
division and destruction in the minds of the
people upon geographic lines North and
South. That was seized upon by men and
politicians in the North, and they educated
the minds of their people upon the one side
of the question, and in the South they were
educated upon another view of the question.
Upon the one side they were stirring the
passions of their people by extreme anti-
slavery doctrines, and presenting the slave-
driver of the South with all his cruelties and
horrors, which they painted and pictured to
their people for the selfish purpose of their
own elevation; mere fancy pictures. In the
South through the slave States, we all know
who live in Kentucky, and through the slave
States, how it is. Why, sir, I confess tonight
that it is almost impracticable for me to rid
myself of the prejudices of my early and
long education. From the first period of
my recollection of political discussions, the
slave, the negro, was made the leading
topic, the turning point in the political con-
test even down to the smallest office in the
gift of the people. And a man must be a
pro-slavery man in the Southern States and
an anti-slavery man in the Northern States,
to elevate himself to position. Hence the
demagogue who went to the greatest extreme
became in time the most popular man; and
the men and youth throughout the country
were embittered, section against section, upon
this particular question. Slavery was the
only instrument in the hands of the men
in the South and the North to array one
part of the country against the other and
draw that geographical distinction, against
the Father of his Country, against the his-
tory as a free and intelligent nation of peo-
ple.

This progressed until the present genera-
tion grew up with their sentiments of embittered
hostility, one against the other, and at last
culminated in the terrible struggle through
which we have passed.

It was an old common law principle that
the instrument used in the commission of a
crime should be forfeited as a doctand. That
has been the effect upon slavery in this par-
ticular instance. It has become forfeited,
because it has been aimed at the life of a free
government of a free people. This revolution
which has been going on—for it has been a revo-
lution, fellow-citizens—has accomplished cer-
tain great facts. I desire to call your attention
to what has been accomplished by it. This
fearful struggle which has been sweeping over
the land, desolating the country from one end
to the other, this struggle in which the life-
blood of our bravest and best men has been
poured out, and has crimsoned many a fair
valley, plain, and hill-side, has accom-
plished, I propose briefly to present

some great facts which you and I are com-
pelled to acknowledge and accept as accom-
plished facts, no matter whether we have
desired their accomplishment or not. One
of these facts accomplished by this struggle
has been the establishment and perpetuity of
the Union of these States. [Applause.] The
Union, one and inseparable, now and forever,
is the proclaimed judgment of the people,
and is one of the great accomplished facts
of the revolution through which we have
passed. No sacrilegious hand for all time
will again be raised against that Union
which was cemented by the blood of our
fathers, and secured to us by their wisdom
in the formation of a free and happy Gov-
ernment. This is an accomplished fact.
The rebellion has gone down and the Union
has gone up, and her stars this night beam
as brightly from their azure home as they do
from the heavens above us. [Applause.]
Another fact has been accomplished, which
men are exceedingly reluctant to accept, is
in reference to this instrument, this weapon
which has been brought to bear upon the
security of our Government and the peace
and prosperity of our people. Slavery no
longer in fact exists in our country. [Cheers.]
I care not, fellow-citizens, whether we deny
the accomplishment of this fact or not; it
exists. And he is inexorably blind who
will positively deny the fact accomplished,
as being the work of this rebellion. I will
not dispute with you upon the question
whether or not it has been properly accom-
plished in every instance, or as to whether
this set or that set of men accomplished the
result, but simply to arrive at the fact as the
starting-point and foundation for our action
and the action of sensible and practical
people, that it has been destroyed—all I
propose. Whether legitimate or illegitimate,
it is the effect, and has been the effect of
the rebellion upon it. You may say that ab-
olitionists have done it, but I will not now
stop to inquire, because the fact has been
accomplished. It has been done; and as a
sensible people and a practical people we
ought to accept the fact that it is destroyed.

But, say some people in Kentucky—and
it is in reference to our present interests and
future, as Kentuckians, that I desire to
speak to the people of this State—Kentucky
has ever been a loyal State and true, as her
seventy-five thousand gallant sons who have
gone forth to uphold the old banner of our
glorious Constitution—the blood they have
poured out upon many a battle-field will
bear witness. True she has been loyal.
They say, however, that it should not be
brought upon this State like upon others,
and that Kentucky should not be dealt with
upon this particular subject like the other
States. Agreed. Neither do the powers propose
to deal with her as with the other States. The
question comes home, and is submitted to
you for your action—the action of the peo-
ple of Kentucky. Well, let us look for a
short time now at the facts and see. I say
it is not now a question, whether or not slavery
shall continue or be abolished. We
have passed that point, and are compelled
to confess, when we look at the facts, that it
is gone, and cannot be continued. And we
have equally passed the point when any man
can become an abolitionist, for slavery has
already been abolished by the action of the
revolution. Let us look at the facts as to
this question. Kentucky is the only loyal
State in the Union where slavery has an ex-
istence to-day. It had been abolished by the
action of the people in Missouri and in Mar-
yland. The border States, with the exception
of Kentucky, have by their own action
disposed of that question. If Kentucky
were now left alone, if the hand, that some
people seem to dread so much, of Federal
power were withdrawn clear out of sight, so
that no man could see, much less feel its
slightest touch, Kentucky would be driven
to the inevitable alternative of abolishing
the name of slavery, not slavery itself, by
her own individual action, to get rid of the
curse and effects which its present status
unavoidably inflicts upon the community.

The fugitive slave law has been repealed,
and no man I presume, has even the slight-
est hope, if he has a desire, to see that law
revived again. The free States around us
are exonerated from returning fugitives.
There is no Ohio river now to cross to get to
Tennessee and Virginia. There is no au-
thority under the present laws, or any law
which any one can hope for in the future,
authorizing you to pursue or recapture fugi-
tives from slavery. If, after arriving at this
point, slavery should, even be continued in
the Southern States, every practical and sen-
sible man must see that, instead of being a
help and benefit to the State of Kentucky,
it would only be a continued and abiding
curse upon them to undertake to return it;
and they would be compelled to change the
status of the negro by law; in other words,
to free him. The law should recognize his
freedom as an existing fact, which has al-
ready been established by the act of the revo-
lution. They would have to do that before
they could have anything like a prosperous
system of labor. Then I take it for granted
when you look along a little further you will
see all these States which have been in re-
bellion coming up, and upon the very terms
of their organization, surrendering the insti-
tution of slavery. They regard it as the
issue made by them with the Federal Gov-
ernment. They staked slavery against the
Union and lost, and now come up like men
and agree to the forfeiture, and surrender it
up. I say, then, that there is not a sensib-
le man—no man who has any practical
sense and a reasonable amount of honesty—who
will pretend to assert that, in this our
day, it is possible to continue slavery in
Kentucky. It is gone, forever gone. No man
can reinstate it in its position. The fact
that slavery is dead being admitted, con-
cedes all that is in contest, for the pro-
posed amendment; assuming it to be dead,
declares it shall not exist—shall not be re-
surrected in the States or territories of the
Union. All admit that it has passed beyond
the reach of the restoring hand—that it is
gone—irrevocably gone. Then what is left
for us to do as sensible, practical, and pa-
triotic people? To dispose of it in that way
which will most conduce to the interests of
the people of Kentucky and the humanity
of the disposition. Now, sir, there are but
four modes by which the people can legally
get rid of the name of slavery—I mean in
Kentucky. I propose briefly to present

these propositions to you, and contrast them
all with the Constitutional Amendment pro-
posed as the best, the most direct, and im-
mediate mode of getting rid of it. Now, up
on every other subject than the question of
slavery, the people of Kentucky would act
sensibly and practically, but upon that sub-
ject there seems to sweep over the minds of
men a species of *fureur brevis*, a sort of
drunkenness of passion that disables them
from taking the position of sensible men.
There are four modes, I say, by which this
can be done. One is, under the Constitution
of the State of Kentucky, you may emanci-
pate the slaves within the State by making
a compensation for them to their owners.
It is not practicable for the people of Ken-
tucky to undertake emancipation in that
form. It has been so considered, and I re-
gard that mode of emancipation as out of
the question, and not really to be considered
or presented. The people are not in favor of
that mode, of Kentucky undertaking or as-
suming to be indebted in consequence of it.
Then there is one other mode. It is by
amending the State Constitution. You all
know and understand the process of doing
that. The next Legislature within the first
twenty days would have to pass a resolution
to take the sense of the people. If the peo-
ple vote for it at the next August election,
then the succeeding Legislature, two years
from the period of the first passage of the
resolution, submit it the second time to the
vote of the people. Then is ordered an
election for delegates, who assemble,
and the convention proceed to make the
amendment. This is a slow process, your
hands would have to get rid of it, and yet,
at the end of six or seven years of hard
labor and an expense of \$150,000 or \$200,000
upon the people, you at last accomplish
what? Simply the emancipation of what
remains of slavery among you. You arrive
at it at last by that process. There are two
modes by the Federal Constitution. One is
by two-thirds of the States calling a con-
vention to amend, alter, or change the Fed-
eral Constitution. When two-thirds of the
States call a convention, Congress adopts a
law calling for it. The convention enters
upon its duties, and when gone through with
the action is submitted back to the States
or Legislature, as Congress may direct; and
when three-fourths of all the States shall
have ratified the same it shall become a
part of the Federal Constitution "to all in-
tents and purposes," according to the lan-
guage of the Constitution.

This is also a slow process, and arrives at
the same conclusion—the emancipation of
slaves. It has the same result at last, al-
though the process is tedious and expensive,
and delays for a considerable time the pur-
posed action of the people upon that sub-
ject.

There is but one other and remaining
mode, and that is the one now proposed to
the people of the United States. It is for
Congress to propose an amendment, any
amendment or amendments to the Constitu-
tion, submit them either to the Legislature
of the States or a convention, to be called
by the State according to direction. In this
instance it is submitted to the Legislature by
law, and when three-fourths of the States
shall ratify it, it shall become a part of
the Constitution to all intents and purposes.
This mode is, then, much preferable to the
others. It is immediate, it is direct, and
without a single dollar's additional expense
upon the people, and simply accomplishes
the very thing that these other modes only
could secure. I ask you, as sensible and
practicable men, when you consider the only
four modes and contrast them, why is it
that sensible, intelligent, practical, and pa-
triotic people cannot, upon this subject, ex-
pend most direct, immediate and cheap
to accomplish the same thing? But I am
met here with objections. Gentlemen say,
I would have no particular objection to the
first clause in this proposed amendment but
for the fact of the second clause. I would
be willing to see the slaves emancipated be-
cause I know it is a curse and it ought to be
out of the way, but I am terribly fright-
ened at that second clause. Poor fellows. They
are easily frightened by that second clause.
The whole amendment proposed, fellow-cit-
izens, is so simple, so direct and plain that it
is strange to me that any human being, en-
dowed with ordinary capacity and a reason-
able amount of honesty, could differ about
the construction of it. Yet men do differ.
Great men seem to be differing upon the sub-
ject. The clause proposed reads thus: The
first section is "that neither slavery nor in-
voluntary servitude, except as a punishment
for crime, whereof the party shall have been
duly convicted, shall exist within the United
States, or any place subject to its jurisdic-
tion." This is plain and very direct. It does
not abolish slavery, but it comes to the point
like any common sense man ought to come
to, recognized facts as they exist—that slavery
is played out; that it has been destroyed
as part of the result of the revolution through
which we have passed, that it has passed,
and can no longer exist, and that it simply
declares that, in the future and henceforth,
it shall not exist in the United States. There
is no abolition of slavery there, but simply
a confirmation of the status which exists
now as a fact. But the second section is ob-
jected to, which is as follows: "Congress
shall have power to enforce this article by
appropriate legislation."

Congress shall have power to enforce this
article by appropriate legislation. Men throw
up their hands in horror at the idea of Con-
gress by proper legislation, enforcing the non-
existence of slavery in the United States and
territories. "Why," says one man, "what
will give Congress the power to place the ne-
gro upon an equality with the white man;
that confers upon Congress the power to
give the negro the right of suffrage, the
right to sit upon the judicial bench and in
the jurors box, and all that?" If I thought
that there were an honest man who believed
that, I would take some plan to try and cor-
rect him. This is, however, but a simple
scurry crowd, raised by the same class of men,
actuated by the same class of motives of
those men who, in the beginning of the
struggle four years ago, with whom you and
I had to contend, who cried out against the
doctrine of coercion and were dreadfully right-
eased at the idea of coercion. This is but de-
claring the coercive power of Congress to en-

force the provisions of our own Constitution.
Enforce how? By proper legislation. I was
talking to an old friend the other day upon
this subject, out in my own county. He
was a gentlemanly, candid, clever, and sensi-
ble old man, but was terribly scared about
the second clause. He had no particular
objection to the first, however. I said to
him, "Colonel, suppose the first clause, would
Congress have any power to legislate upon
the subject, so as to enforce that clause?"
"Yes sir," said he, "certainly sir, certainly."
"Now, said I, 'what kind of legislation might
Congress adopt in that case to enforce the first
clause, if you leave off the second?' "Well,"
said he, "they may adopt any proper legisla-
tion necessary to carry out and enforce the
Constitution." Said I, "Are you not mis-
taken about that? Do you think Congress
may do that without the second clause?"
"Certainly; no doubt about it." "Well,"
said I, "that is my opinion, and that is the
opinion of the Supreme Court of the United
States, and of every sensible politician
throughout the length and breadth of the
land. In other words, wherever power is
granted by the Constitution or any principle
sustained by it, Congress necessarily has
power to carry it out and enforce that con-
stitutional right or principle. It is the only
power that can do it. Now," said I, "Colo-
nel, you have placed yourself by your own
answer in an awkward predicament. You say
that Congress, without that second clause,
would have power to enforce the first. I say
so, too. The Supreme Court of the United
States has decided the same principle, as
arising under another clause of the Constitu-
tion a little broader than this article you
object to. Now, what additional power does
it declare? Does it increase the power?
Here you say Congress would have the power
to do so; I say that Congress would have
the power to do so, and this second clause
simply says Congress shall have power to do
it. How in the name of common sense is
it possible for a man, when he admits a
thing to be so, to object to saying it? But
says he, "they say they will do so and so."
"What do you mean by 'they'?" I inquired.
"Why Wilson and Sumner—they say that
they intend to place the negro upon an equal-
ity with the white man." "Do you believe
everything they say?" "No, sir." "Then
don't believe that." You admit that this
second clause does not confer any power of
the character which is claimed, but you say
they claim it, and therefore you are opposed
to it. Do they not claim other powers un-
der the Constitution which you deny?" "Oh,
yes," and he went on to enumerate certain
things which he denied that Congress had
power to do. Then, said I, "the whole force
of your argument is against the Constitution
of the United States. If it is valid against
the second clause of this amendment, it is
valid against the Constitution of the United
States, because under that instrument they
have assumed to exercise or claim powers
which you and I say they have no right to
exercise, and which Congress has denied them.
But shall we turn against our Constitu-
tion because some men claim to have power
under it which you and I say, they have
no right to do, and yet the objection of these
men would blot out the Constitution of the
United States and return the people to an-
archy upon such objections as these. But
they are terribly frightened at what they
call negro equality. I have no uneasiness
upon that subject. I do not know but that
they may have grounds to believe that the
negro can be equal with them; though I
have been among free negroes all my life, I
have never seen that thing take place with
me yet. It may be with them, and they
may have cause to be frightened, but the
great body of the people have no reason to
be alarmed or frightened upon that subject,
because society regulates our social relations
and intercourse, not law, and until the peo-
ple become prepared for a thing of that
character, it never can take place. Law
cannot do it, for law cannot establish the so-
cial relations between men. They are upon
terms of equality and friendship, but no law
makes them so but the law of nature. I
believe that the white man is the superior
race. I have no doubt about it, and as he
is he will maintain his position. If he is
not he will lose it. I am for my own peo-
ple and against any other race whenever the
interests of the two come in conflict. [Ap-
plause.] I have no sympathy for that fan-
tastical sentiment which undertakes to de-
press our own race to elevate any other race,
none whatever; and no such principle as
that ever can obtain in this country so
long as the white race continue to go for-
ward and progress as they have done through
past ages.

This thing of social equality, I say, fellow-
citizens, is nonsense, stuff, thrown out by
that class of men who cry out "coercion,"
"are you willing to coerce a State?"—the
mad-dog cry with which men used to arouse
the passions of the people and made them
rash madly from their own judgments and
affections to their own ruin and the ruin of
their country. And while I am on this par-
ticular branch of the topic I am discussing,
I will say this:

The fear expressed, that the negro will be
placed upon equality with our own people,
and given the elective franchise, be made
juror, judge, legislator, and be received upon
equal terms in our parlors, has no real founda-
tion, and can find a lodgement only in the
most stupid mind.

The proposed amendment confers no power
whatever on Congress except to enforce the
non-existence of slavery, a power which
would necessarily follow the adoption of the
first section without the second. Who shall
be entitled to vote, sit in the jury box, on
the bench, or in the legislative halls, by the
Federal Constitution is entirely remitted to
the several States to regulate for themselves.
Congress has no power, either granted or
derivative, over these matters; but the whole
subject is, by the Constitution, reserved to
each State to regulate for itself. That Ken-
tucky will confer such privileges upon the
negro no one will assert. Nay, none will as-
sert even the apprehension of such an ac-
tion. To confer such privileges the Consti-
tution of the State would have to be amend-
ed. To accomplish such purpose, the peo-
ple of Kentucky should determine to amend
their Constitution, they, in such event, could

confer such privileges as well without as
with the existence of the proposed amend-
ment to the Federal Constitution. That
amendment would neither enlarge nor re-
strict their powers. The pretence, therefore,
of a few—for it is but a pretence—is to ac-
cuse the people of Kentucky with the pur-
pose of interfering the negro with equality of
political rights and privileges. None of us
have the power to do so, and no honest man
will charge such purpose to the people of
Kentucky. Away then, with this false
clamor about equality of the negro. But he
is to be received in our parlors on equal so-
cial terms? Who believes this? Not even
the veriest simpleton. Are free negroes so
received now? Are there any restrictions of
law now imposed upon you to prevent this
dreaded social parlor equality, which the sec-
ond clause would remove? Are you not now
as much at liberty to indulge in this quali-
ty as you would be if the amendment were
now adopted? Why don't you so receive
free colored persons? Shame upon all who
utter this senseless clamor. Society regu-
lates social intercourse for itself.

But there are some other objections which
really deserve answering, to which I will al-
lude briefly. One is that which was pre-
sented in the arguments of George H. Pend-
leton in the Congress of the United States,
and which has been rehearsed and handed
around in various forms through newspapers
and public speakers all over the country—
It is one which looks plausible without an
attempt made to investigate it. He took
the ground, without undertaking to give his
language, that this amendment was in vio-
lation of the spirit of the Constitution by in-
fringing upon what was the reserved rights
of the States, undertaking by an amend-
ment to the Federal Constitution to infringe
upon the local State institutions, which by
the Constitution and laws of the country
were placed under the guidance and protec-
tion of the local laws and the Constitution.
—I say that this was the most plausible,
and at the same time had more force and
ingenuity than any I have heard presented.
That objection would have been really a
very formidable one, had this amendment
been presented before passing through the
fiery struggle of war, while the people of the
different States were living in harmony with
their constitutional relations; and while the
States were in harmony, claiming nothing
but what they had a right to claim; and
while slavery remained within the protection
and under the laws of the State government,
and made no attempt to leap beyond its
bounds and throw itself upon the nation in
a struggle.

But the old relation has been changed.
When the people within the slave States
brought up war upon the question of slavery;
when that which was local, became and
was made a matter of general and national
interest; when the slave was taken from his
protection of the State where he was lo-
calized and claimed by the Constitution
and laws for the time being; when they
took him and arrayed him in battle against
the Government of the United States, then
every man—every man, woman, and child
throughout the length and breadth of
this great Union of ours became interested
in that species of property, because the life
of their Government was staked against it.
If the Government lived, it must necessarily
go down, and if slavery went up as the ruling
power, the Government of the Union
had to go down. Every man, old and young,
was equally interested in the adjustment of
that question. It ceased to be local by the
very act of those whose interest it was to
preserve it as local, and a question of States
rights. It was thrown upon the United
States as a question of struggle, and when
that struggle is over and the rebellion has
been crushed, and the people who have
been pouring out their blood from every
section of the land to uphold and maintain
the Government of the nation against this
struggle for slavery; when they have poured out
their blood, and have arrived at last at the
end of the conflict, it is legitimate, right,
and proper that the nation should settle a
question thus nationalized. [Applause.] It
is considered to be a question of State
rights. It became the right and interest of
every man who claimed protection under
the banner of our fathers to have this ques-
tion settled finally and forever. The Upan tree
it sprung up in our midst, and beneath its
withering and deadly shade our sons have
gone down by the hundred thousand, prop-
erty despoiled, lands laid waste, and peace
nowhere to be found, but war, ensanguined
war, everywhere, and the tread of mighty
armies made the earth tremble beneath
their iron heels. This land deluged in
fraternal blood, in reference to this particu-
lar institution that has been rearing up its
deadly poison in our midst; and beneath
the shade of which our children have gone
down to untimely graves, it is right and
proper now, sir, that the National Govern-
ment, with its strong arm, lay the axe at the
root of the tree and hew it down and cast it
into the fire. [Applause.] But I am met
with another objection. Men come and
appeal to the pride of the citizen. They say
to him, sir, do you intend to vote away an-
other man's property—appealing to his
pride. The mass of the people in Kentucky
have no interest in slavery whether present
or prospective. They never had any, and
never will have. They have, throughout
the long period of our past political strug-
gles, at the sacrifice of their own individual
and personal interests, stood up manfully to
maintain the Government and the institu-
tions and property in the hands of their
neighbors. They have sacrificed their own
individual interests to support and maintain
the property of the slaveowner in Kentucky
and throughout the slave States. They
have been content to give up the rich and
fertile lands to the slaveowner and his ne-
groes to cultivate, and they have retired
with their families to the narrow creek bot-
toms, the hill-sides and ridges to rear their
families. They have done all this, sir, but
now they appeal to their manly pride, and
ask him, "Do you intend to vote away an-
other man's property?" The man without
reflection, says, "No, I do not wish to with-
out compensation." But, fellow-citizens,
answer him this way. Tell him, sir, when
that property you allude to remained with
in its place, and was a profit and beneficial
interest to you; while it did not seek to dis-
rupt the relations of society and was not
made an instrument to provoke a terrible

struggle among the people; while it did not menace the Government of our fathers, and you permitted it to remain in this condition, we were ready to make any sacrifices in our power to protect that interest. Now it is changed. It was made to invade my security. Say: I have had a loved son, my oldest boy, who has been compelled to leave me and go far down South, and fight in this terrific struggle; and he now sleeps in an untimely grave upon the stricken field of battle. I have lost him on account of your negro. So you may go over the land, to the poor and friendless throughout the slave States. Go to that cabin. Look! See that pale, sickly woman with her large number of little children almost famishing around her, and ask her "Where is your husband?" "He is yonder, perhaps in the Southern army, or sleeps upon the battle-field, where he has gone down in stricken battle, and I am left here with these little, friendless orphans around me, with everything taken from me, and now I am starving." This is an example of thousands.

Why is it? They have been standing up to maintain the rights of the slaveholder, and there she is with her children in destitution around her, and starving? The strong arm is taken from her, for what? To struggle for the slave-owners' property. Ask her if she wishes longer to maintain the institution, when it has been lost. If she is a sensible woman she will say, "No way with that. I have suffered enough. Let me be delivered henceforth from the evils of such an institution as that." [Cheers.] But, they say "will you take the property without compensation?" Why, my dear sir, do you not admit that your property is destroyed; that you cannot possibly keep it? Do you not know that whether I vote for or against this amendment it will be passed anyhow? "Oh yes, I know all that." "Then, sir, why is it that you ask me to stand up for you and these interests which you admit are gone? What do you propose to accomplish by it? You can accomplish no good but much evil by opposition. You can keep up the fires of sectional hate, and may succeed in being elected this time—Slavery has been the turning point of every political issue for the last forty years—but the woolly horse is now played out. Men in the North have ceased to ride it, and the men in the South will have to quit it too. The truth is, the horse has become old, blind, wind-broken, spavined, and lame. He has about given out, but there are some who still hope to ride him one more race. They know he will be thrown out, and forever, but they propose to, and think perhaps, he can make one more race. But, fellow-citizens, consider what will be the effect of opposing the amendment? You who are peaceful men, what do you propose to accomplish by it? As I have already remarked, the one now opposed is the best of four modes. One of the four is thrown out by common consent, and it is better than either of the three—it is the best, rather, of the three. What do you propose to accomplish by opposition? To save slavery? No. To continue it any length of time? No. To oppose it to obtain compensation? No. What is it, then, that you propose to accomplish by it? Can you tell me anything could accomplish by opposition to the Constitutional Amendment except to act in the face of it and to array the people again against the Government of the country? [Applause.] I would be glad if every citizen in the State of Kentucky would propound to the candidates who oppose it the question: Admitting all you say, what do you propose to do? And the only answer he can make or remedy suggest, is that he proposes to elect himself to office by it. [Applause.] Well now, fellow-citizens, there is something dangerous in this principle of opposition, and I warn you against suffering yourselves to be carried off in the sweep of this passion. It is dangerous, because if you follow out to its logical conclusion the opposition assumed toward this amendment, it places you precisely where many were four years ago, in hostility to your Government, or you will have to back down and take a different tack. As I remarked a while since, I am for my own race against all other men or outsiders. I am for the American people, and against all other people. The evils brought upon us, as I before remarked, grew out of sectional sentiments which had been raised up in the minds of the people of the two sections, and upon this particular question. Sectionalism was the cause of all these great evils through which we have passed, and the opposition you are taking is to keep up that sectional spirit, to foster it, give it length of day, to distract and divide our people. If you are sincere in your opposition for the reason which you offer, you must, if it be adopted, either fly to arms to correct the outrage and wrong done, or surrender your claims to manhood by playing the coward, and skulking from the responsibilities of your position. What will you do if it be established? Submit to it. You must necessarily determine now to fight it to the death or back out from your position. I do not believe in any of these positions you assume. I say the ordinary result of the position you assume is to lead you into rebellion, or you will have to abandon that position and take a different tack to get on the Union train. If you switch off now you take the line that does not lead in the direction of the Union, and you will have to come back again if you expect to get on the Union track.

I desire to see harmony and good fellowship restored to the whole country, which will never be done if this species of political guerrillaism be kept up. I desire to see the country united, when North, South, East and West will only indicate directions—not sections, when we shall all feel and say we are one people—a great nation of freemen and brothers. I wish to submit some additional statements, and intend to give the figures on the subject. As I have already remarked, the laboring class of men in Kentucky have no personal interest whatever in slavery, and they never did have. But their interests are antagonistic. The interests of the industrious laboring mass of white people in the State are based upon free labor. Free labor has not had an open field and a fair fight in the contest of industry. Now let us look at a few facts and see how they stand out against laboring men.

I would not, fellow-citizens, urge this as an argument, but for the fact that it is admitted on all hands, that the institution of slavery is played out and destroyed. The strongest pro-slavery man admits that it is gone beyond the power of redemption, and the only thing that can be possibly done with it now is to keep up an aggravating fever of public mind to influence popular elections.

Suppose we take a few counties and see what the result of it is. I will take six counties as I have copied them in the Journal of the 14th of this month. In the first place I will give you the aggregate of the whole State. The aggregate of the white population at the last census in Ken-

tucky is 919,517. Then there were 223,453 slaves. That was before the rebellion broke out, in 1860. There is not half that many now, however. There were 36,140 owners. Now look at it; over 900,000 white people, over 200,000 slaves, and these 200,000 slaves belong to 36,000 people. Where were the 900,000 white people? Well, you may say, and it is true, that a proportion of them lived a prospective interest and expectancy, and the sons of their fathers, when the old man died, in these slaves. Suppose that the whole number amounted to 150,000, who had a present or prospective interest? The laboring masses who constitute the bone and sinew, pride and strength of our State have no present or prospective interests in slave property. The masses who imperilled their lives in defending their country neither owned nor expected to own slaves; yet so long as it was possible to protect, defend, and secure it to the owners, they sacrificed their own personal interests to do so; but now, that rebellion has destroyed it and made of it a nuisance—pestiferous alike to all, they—the masses—are honorably, fairly, and justly exonerated from all obligations to give it further protection, and may in good faith turn their attention to securing their own present and future interests. And they have a right to turn and look to their own individual interests and the advancement of their own prosperity. I will take for example a few counties, that you may understand its force: Fayette county, with a white population of 11,899, and a slave population of 10,015, and 1,191 owners, making but one person to every ten an owner of slaves. Bourbon county had 7,793 white population, 6,767 slaves, and 897 owners, making about one in nine owning slaves. Jessamine, 5,671 whites, 3,698 slaves, and 543 owners, making about one in ten owning slaves. Clark, 6,598 whites, 4,762 slaves, and 735 owners, making about one in nine owning slaves. Woodford county—who is there who has not heard of Woodford, regarded as the very cream of the earth, the garden-spot of Kentucky? It is known further than Kentucky itself. In Europe, Woodford county is known where perhaps they never heard of the State. They have heard of its rich and fertile lands, its hospitable people—for they are hospitable people—and fine stock. It is known all over the United States—see how Woodford stands: 5,276 white population, 5,829 slaves, and 691 owners, making about one in eight owning slaves. Scott county: 3,441 whites, 5,744 slaves, and 705 owners, about one in twelve owning slaves. I have taken six counties of the finest lands and in the richest portions of Kentucky, and the aggregate is this: 45,678 whites, 35,815 slaves, and 4,765 owners, about one in ten owning slaves. Now, sir, think of it; how does it happen that that slave population is there instead of a free white population? When you go to these rich counties to search for the laboring mass you do not find them. The free men—the free white men—you do not find. Where do you find them? Turn your attention to these six other counties; and when the tocsin of war is sounded, when the cry of battle is heard in the land, when it became necessary that brave hearts and strong arms should go forth to defend the star-gemmed banner of our fathers, when those stars which have lighted our fathers through the terrible conflict of the Revolution, were about to be broken and dragged down in the dust, then you hear from those counties. They send forth their gallant men, poor but patriotic, to "rally round the flag, my boys," and go forth to battle to uphold and maintain that star-gemmed banner, and battle against those who were seeking to strike it down. Then see how they compare: Pulaski, 15,819 whites, 1,330 slaves, and 273 owners; Pike, 7,247 whites, 97 slaves, 27 owners; Whitley, 7,553 whites, 133 slaves, 31 owners; Grayson, 7,623 whites, 351 slaves, 112 owners; Floyd, 6,163 whites, 147 slaves, 43 owners; Clinton, my own native county, that has suffered so much, and has given to the Federal army so many men who marched out to fight for the banner of our fathers—Clinton, with a population of 5,503 whites, 253 slaves, and 69 owners. The aggregate of these counties is: White, 49,917; slaves, 2,366; owners, 575. Now fellow-citizens, what is the logic of these figures? Is it because the negro is better than the white man, that he is cultivating these rich and fertile lands, and the great mass are in these poorer counties? Is that the reason? Why is it that these laboring masses, 49,000 men, are kept in the poorer parts of the country, and these 36,000 slaves are cultivating the rich lands of these counties? Is it, or can it be, sir, from any other cause than the fact that free labor has not had a chance in Kentucky? Can it be from any other cause than the fact that the white man heretofore has not had a chance? The wealthy man who owns these slaves, occupies the lands and puts his slave labor on them, and the laboring white man who has nothing but bone and muscle and industry to press him forward, he cannot obtain employment upon them because they are kept by a different class of labor. He cannot lease or rent lands there himself because they are wanted for another purpose. These lands the owner desires to occupy with slave labor, are appropriated by him, and the white laboring man is pushed off to the hill-sides and narrow creek bottoms, to maintain himself. What has been the effect of this upon Kentucky and all the slave States? You may go to any county in that list, and you will easily see where the slave owners are. In my county Adair, with 310 owners, there were only 200 men in the broad green river bottoms, or upon the fine rich lands, and the great mass on the poor lands. Does that come from the practical superiority of slave labor over the labor of the white man? It comes because white men never had a chance in these counties, and never have had an open field and a fair fight. They are now exonerated from any obligation of extending protection to the property destroyed by the effect of the revolution. And the laboring mass have not that high sense of their own security and interests which they ought to have, if they do not enter upon and possess the fair fields of labor. It is not the emancipation of the slaves for which we are contending but the emancipation of thousands of white people. We want now to emancipate the strong arms and give them a chance on the rich and fertile fields of labor. While these facts existed the great mass of the people having no interest present or prospective in slaves stood up faithfully for the slave owner's protection. I have been an owner myself, having inherited some property of that kind, and have a few yet whom I have not been able to get rid of. I want the Constitutional Amendment to relieve me of these. Some are in the army. I did not want this thing at the start, but I foresaw that it would come, and that it was inevitable. The present state of slavery was not desired by me, but it has come upon us without the fault of Union men and in spite of them. The rebels staked sla-

very on the issue of battle, and lost; we have only to pay up honorably. True, Union men did not bet on that side, but their property in slaves was staked upon the issue against their wishes and will, and they but yield to duty when they give it up. It is due to the present peace and future security of our country—it is due to the prosperity and the rights and interests of the laboring masses, who have contributed so largely to the security of Government. Justice to the memory of the noble dead demands this sacrifice to perfect the noble work of their patriotism—the preservation of lasting peace. Here in any one of these counties are laboring men who are rearing up large families to be industrious and intelligent men. They look around and see their fathers have labored all their days and scratched upon those poor hill-sides for a living, with now scarcely enough to carry him to his grave. They look around at the fine farms and broad acres in the river bottoms and the rich valleys, occupied by slaves. They have no chance to enter upon them, and no opportunity to contest with the slave the right to till that soil. They move off to the West, and help to people and make up the great West. You will find Kentuckians everywhere you may go in the West. They have been exiled from their homes, excluded from contesting in the field of labor, and we, instead of retaining our sons with us, and making them active and industrious men, have been raising them up to people the West, and have been retaining the negroes instead of our own children. I prefer to keep our own sons, and we may do it when we have opened these fields of labor for them and have ceased to drive them from our midst, and when we have given them homes here in Kentucky. And no more land will be reserved for slaves, but it will be kept for and cultivated by Kentucky arms. Think of these things, fellow-citizens, because they are facts which must have struck the minds of all. I say, therefore, that every consideration of interest and policy requires that the people of Kentucky should elect men to the Legislature who will come together and vote for the Constitutional Amendment. Do it that we may get rid of the evils upon us. What is the condition of things as you find them? Labor is disgraced. What is the cause of the ruined and distracted condition of labor in the country? Can you give a better system until you get rid of this? Do you not know that as long as you continue the name of slavery you cannot have a better system of labor? How long do you intend to keep up on the country an inefficient system of labor by it? Before you can change it, you must have one of two things: get rid of slave labor and substitute free labor in its place, or obtain, as heretofore, control over slave labor. Do you not know that the establishment of slave labor is impossible? Then why stand against the establishment of free labor? I ask you then, to adopt the sensible, easy, and prudent course and advise your representatives to do so.

I have detained you too long upon this subject. It interests me because I have seen so much of the evils of it and apprehend a great many more growing out of it by the continual struggle upon this subject. There are a great many men who are terribly afraid of being called abolitionists. As I have remarked, it is too late now. If any of you want to become abolitionists it is too late. You are just in the condition of an old friend in my county who was bitten by a dog. Said some one near him: "Take care, that dog will bite you." Said he, "It is already done." It is done, done, and you can only get rid of the wreck upon us. I remember four years ago and a little over, when I was attempting to persuade my fellow-citizens—and did with some success—that the worst form of abolitionism which could come upon our country was secession, and that the policy proposed by abolitionists was a peaceful means, but that of secession was to abolish it in the blood of our sons. What I said then has proved true. They are the abolitionists, and have accomplished the result by the act of rebellion, and we have now only to conform our future action to the existing state of facts. It is too late to "join" the abolition party; the truth is played out. The truth is, when the negro goes the principle slavery goes with him, and so does abolitionism and secession.

Fellow-citizens, as I remarked in the commencement, this war has been a terrible one. It has desolated our land and draped in mourning almost every home and freeland in the country. But the clouds which lowered upon us are now broken; they are risen, and the beaming light of intelligent patriotism comes to illumine our path. The tears which have fallen from the eyes of a stricken nationality reflect its rays, and from one end of our glorious Union to the other the tri-colored bow of promise tells us of peace.

Let us all rejoice in the hope that it will be a lasting and ever enduring peace; that the fraternity of our people shall bind them more strongly together than written Constitutions and Laws. Let us encourage the hope that this Union is to be perpetual, and our people one in mind, one in feeling—as they are one in interest—one in the greatness of their nationality, one in freedom, one in the grand progress of their civilization. Let the motto on our national escutcheon proclaim a vital fact—"E Pluribus Unum." To attain these ends of unity and fraternity we must extend to the young men who return from rebellion and seek for friendship the cordial hand of forgiveness. By evil counsels and sectional education they were embittered and maddened into frenzy, and rushed forth to destroy the work of their fathers. We should assist them in forever getting rid of this wrong and bitter feeling. We should aid them in correcting the errors of sectional feeling and restoring them to a healthy sentiment of nationality. For four years they have been partaking of the bitter fruits of sectional education. They come back corrected—chastened. Let us receive them, and like the Methodists, put them on trial, and all who demonstrate their honesty of purpose to be true and faithful citizens, restore them as speedily as we can after such proofs, to full fellowship as citizens. But we should leave standing out in the cold for all time to come those who still hold on to their sectional hatred and antagonism to the Government.

I have detained you longer perhaps, fellow-citizens than I meant to but I have endeavored to present some facts and reasons why we should pursue a particular line of action. I trust that you will consider them. If I am right in my views upon the subject, I trust that you will have the manhood to adopt and proclaim them at all proper times. If a man comes along and says to you, Are you going to turn abolitionist? tell him no, it is too late. I do not know that I can better illustrate by telling a conversation between an old friend and myself at a recent session of the Legislature. I happened to

have a sty on my eye, and meeting that old gentleman, he remarked that my eye looked very bad. I told him that it was very painful. That I had been guilty of the same folly in reference to my eye, that the Legislature had upon the slavery question. That I had been applying cold water to it for some two or three days, which only retarded its solution without preventing its course; which but prolonged my suffering; but I would now act discreetly and cease the application, and hoped by next morning to be rid of it. The result realized my expectations, and next morning, calling his attention to the cured eye, had some further conversation about the Constitutional Amendment; during which, another honest, clever old gentleman, who represented another county, remarked—that although he regarded slavery as dead—hopelessly destroyed—yet he could not go for the amendment; "because," said he, "when you and I were candidates two years since the secessionists called us abolitionists, and we denied it, and I don't wish to give them a chance to say 'I told you so.'" I replied to him as I now reply—that they lied then and now when they say "I told you so;" for the secessionists, by rebellion, destroyed slavery—abolished it in the blood of our people as I told them they would, and they have left nothing to be abolished but the name and the "burdens of slavery." Suppose, said I to him, that a band of guerrillas were to come to your house and shoot down a member of your family, would he not lie who should charge you with being a murderer merely because you buried the dead body—as would be your duty? "Certainly," he said, "but although I know slavery is dead, I want them to bury it who killed it." I replied to him that it might do to have them bury it if they were to be the sufferers by leaving it unburied; but that in this instance we, not they, are to be the sufferers, we, not they, are directly and vitally interested in putting it out of our way.

This is the stumbling-block in the way of any man they don't want to have any hand in it—as though they can, by opposing, keep their hand out of it. That is putting their hand into it to their own detriment. What our own good demands we should ever be ready to do. He who stands still, waiting for others to help him, will seldom obtain relief. Our own shoulder must be put to the wheel if we would remove the burden.

Will you hear one idea further, and I will conclude. The Constitution provides that, when private property is taken for public use, a just compensation shall be made. There are some who say that if we adopt the amendment it deprives us of all claim to compensation, but if we stand out against it and they take it, we will be entitled to compensation. A candidate holding this view said to me, by way of argument, that if a Federal were to come to his house with an order to press his horse, he would let him help himself, and that would insure his compensation. I replied, that his chances for compensation would be much enhanced by promptly and willingly furnishing the required horse—thus attesting his active loyalty. He thought that to refuse the horse, and let him be taken against his will, was the way to the pocket of the nation. I would like to see a compensation. I know that it was the policy of Mr. Lincoln. I do not know what will be the policy of the present Administration.

The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment is the only mode by which a door is opened to set up claim for compensation. To amend either the State or Federal Constitution by a Convention, would supersede the constitutional obligation to make compensation; but by adding the proposed amendment, all the other portions of the Constitution are left in full force and unchanged. If, therefore, this be held to be taking private property for the public use, then we will hold a constitutional note upon Congress for just compensation. I do not say you ought to have it. I think you ought. My opinion is that the loyal people of Kentucky ought to have a compensation. I have a hope that it will be made if the Kentucky people will act the part of sensible men, and will not be guilty of joining the rebellion after the rebellion is over and crushed. I thank you for the kind attention you have given me.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....JULY 11, 1865.

THE MILITARY COURT AT WASHINGTON.—JUDGE BINGHAM VS. REVERDY JOHNSON.—Before the military court appointed by President Johnson for the trial of the conspirators concerned in the plot involving the assassination of President Lincoln, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, counsel of Mrs. Surratt, one of these alleged conspirators, put in as her defence the other day a lengthy document to show that this military court has no lawful jurisdiction over the case. He contended that Congress had not granted, and could not grant, any authority for this court; that it has no legal existence; that the act of the President in appointing it is a mere nullity, and the usurpation of a power not vested in the Executive, and conferring no authority upon the court thus created.

These absurd propositions—of the same cloth as the secession plea—that the general government has no power to resist the rebellion of a "sovereign State" against the laws of the Union, this preposterous argument of the long-winded Mr. Johnson has been very effectively torn to pieces by Associate Judge Advocate Bingham, in the opening argument for the prosecution. From the constitution, from the laws of war and laws of Congress, from the precedents furnished by George Washington and other respectable executive officers, from the expostulations of the law in such cases as this as laid down by Chief Justice Marshall and other respectable authorities, from the war powers exercised by President Lincoln, approved by Congress and ratified by the people of the United States in President Lincoln's re-election, Judge Bingham has completely demolished the false assumptions and the quibbling and pettifoggish copperhead chop logic of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Of course Mr. Johnson, in his own judgment, has done the best that he could do for his client in attempting to prove the court before which she is under trial as a nullity and a usurpation; but to make this plea hold water Mr. Johnson was compelled to ignore the rebellion, and to require the members of the court to recognize it as a legal fact that during the last four years the country has been in a state of profound peace, and that all this time no such thing as military law has superseded the civil courts this side of Mexico. This he has failed to do, and Judge Bingham has shown that, as Mr. Johnson had no other defence to offer in behalf of his client, he had no other alternative than to deny the jurisdiction of the court.

[N. Y. Herald.]

South Carolina Delegation and the President.

At the interview between the South Carolina Delegation and President Johnson, the President said:

The government cannot go on unless it is based on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention, and amend their constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

To this Judge Frost, one of the delegates, replied:

The object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution; among them, that slavery is an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who made the rebellion in South Carolina erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, viz., that cotton is king, has likewise vanished in mist. We are to come back with these notions dispelled and with a new system of labor. The people of South Carolina will cordially co-operate with the government in making labor effective and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more a work of time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanaticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish, if for no higher motives. We have taken the liberty, encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the government will be most surely and effectually subverted. I repeat that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant. Their minds are much inflamed with liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with license. Their great idea is, I fear, that freedom consists of exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intentions with zeal, and hope for the best; and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation proves successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, provided you can supply a motive for industry. The people of South Carolina, from their fidelity to honor, have submitted to great sacrifices; they endured all. We are defeated and conquered by the North, who are too strong for us. The same good faith which animated them in their pledge of loyal support to the government. There may grow out of this blessings which you have not foreseen, and some pleasing rays now illumine the horizon. I suppose the oath of allegiance will be taken with as much unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the condition of things which Providence has assigned, and endeavor to believe

All discord harmony not understood, And partial evil universal good. We cheerfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to nominate at your convenience a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

Message of the Governor of Delaware.

The Wilmington Republican thus speaks of the message of Governor Salisbury, of Delaware, to the Legislature of that State:

He is greatly opposed to certain measures which were deemed necessary to restrain the expression of sentiments in favor of rebellion, and enters into a long argument to prove that the rebels who have laid down their arms should be restored to the exercise of every political right and privilege. His own sympathies with them can readily be inferred from the opinions he has expressed. He is also very much alarmed by the efforts which are being made to elevate the negro race and urges that there should be no relaxation of legislative restrictions in this State in regard to them. He is haunted by the fear of "negro equality," and cannot realize that equality before the law does not mean social equality. His argument in regard to the loyalty of the people of our State, and the injustice of the restrictions imposed by military authority, is in accordance with the claims of the men who aided and encouraged the rebellion—men who argued that the rebellion could not be put down, and never voted a man nor a dollar to put it down nor for any one who did. His partisans have openly and repeatedly hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, yet they were all good Union men. We have not time nor patience to comment on such barefaced hypocrisy, and therefore dismiss the matter by the remark that the Governor appears to belong to a class who never receive a new opinion nor repudiate an old one, no matter how mischievous time may show it to be.

The Monitor, the official paper of France, announces that no more troops are to be sent to sustain Maximilian. This is significant, because at this very time there is an extraordinary Minister from Mexico to Paris asking for reinforcements. The success of the American Republic in maintaining itself among the foremost nations of the earth has discouraged the French Emperor as to his grand scheme on this continent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of June, A. D., 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor. E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look. June 20, 1865-3m.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 13, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " " " \$100 "
Ten " " " " \$500 "
20 " " " " \$1000 "
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 13th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865. Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington City National Bank of Lexington. Clark County National Bank of Winchester. May 12-3m.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, Via Isthmus of Panama. GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Including Railroad Transportation from Aspinwall to Panama and Provisions on board the steamers. Through to San Francisco in 23 days. Steerage.....\$125 Second Cabin.....250 First Cabin.....325 PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS.

Officers and enlisted men who have entered the army from the Pacific States, and who have been honorably discharged, will be furnished passage at half the regular rates. For passage or further information apply to the General Agent of the Line, D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY. June 27-3w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, at public auction, on MONDAY THE 17th OF JULY, 1865,

FIVE LOTS

On St. Clair Street, 20 feet front, running back 70 feet, embracing that part of the Mansion House fronting on St. Clair Street. The sale will embrace also the brick, lumber, &c., which may be then upon the lot sold. The location of these lots is the most eligible in the City of Frankfort for any kind of business that persons may wish to engage in. They will be sold separately, or all together, as may be agreed upon on the day of sale, if not sold previously at private sale.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, or a negotiable note with good personal security at four months, with interest included. The other two payments in nine and eighteen months, the payment of which to be secured by a lien on the property. A. G. HODGES, June 16, 1865.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....JULY 11, 1865.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. S. S. FRY,
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Speakings and Pic-nics.

Music and Dancing.

The good people of Franklin county are cordially invited to assemble, with their families, their wives and children, sons and daughters, at the following times and places, for the purpose of hearing the great questions of the day discussed by public speakers, who will be present for that purpose, viz:

At Bridgeport, Thursday, July 13, 1865.
At Bald Knob, Friday, July 14, 1865.
At Peaks Mill, Saturday, July 15, 1865.
At Forks Elkhorn, Monday, July 17, 1865.

Speaking will commence at each place at 2 o'clock.

Let everybody attend with their baskets full of good things to eat.

Gov. Bramlette, Hons. M. L. Rice, J. A. Prall, W. S. Rankin, Col. J. G. Pond, J. L. Scott and other public speakers are expected to be present. Gen. Fry, the Union candidate for Congress, will also speak at these meetings.

Gen. S. S. Fry and others will speak at the Court-house, in Frankfort, on Saturday, July 10, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M. Let all attend.

By order Executive Committee.

An Interesting Document.

Hon. John B. Huston, as is well known, during the late Presidential campaign shook himself loose from the Union party and went over body and soul to the Wickliffe-Harneyites. He united with them in their denunciations of the Administration, and ranted with the most rampant about the arrest of disloyalists, and the tyrannical acts of Mr. Lincoln. He was with those who, on the Chicago platform, pronounced the war "a failure" as they had from the first pronounced it unconstitutional and wicked, and who called for compromise and concession to traitors. A fellow-feeling made them wondrous kind towards "our erring brethren" and Mr. Huston all of a sudden entered into their feelings and shared their kindness. And he is doing it still. He has taken the stump with these Conservatives against the Constitutional Amendment and in favor of the repeal of the Expiration Act and in denunciation of the tyranny of the Government.

A few months has wrought a great change in Mr. Huston's views of matters connected with the rebellion, and of its aiders and sympathizers. To show how decided Gen. Huston was in his Unionism, in 1861, we annex a bill he presented to the Legislature. On reference to the House Journal it will be found that, on September 11, 1861, Gen. Huston, then representing Clark county in the House, asked and obtained leave to bring in "a bill to prohibit rebellion by citizens of Kentucky," which was referred to the committee on Revised Statutes, of which General Huston was Chairman. On the 12th September—so earnest was General Huston in wishing to punish rebels, by enacting pains and penalties on them, that he had his bill ready the next day—Gen. Huston, from the committee on Revised Statutes, reported "a bill to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky and others in this State." And, on his motion, it was made the special order of the day for the 13th of September, at 11 o'clock.

On the 13th September, the House took up the special order. "A bill to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky and others in this State," reported by Mr. Huston on the 12th from the committee on Revised Statutes. The bill was read, and is as follows:

Whereas, The citizens of this Commonwealth have ever cherished an ardent devotion to the Union of the States, and have, on three several occasions held during the present year by overwhelming majorities, manifested their unabated attachment and allegiance, and their desire for the restoration of peace under the Constitution of the United States, and whilst all good and orderly citizens will quietly submit to the will of a majority thus freely and fully expressed in favor of the Constitution and laws, it is still proper, in these times of excitement, arising from civil war, that all citizens of this Commonwealth be bound by their allegiance to their State, and by the laws thereof, to abstain from rebellion against the Constitution and Government of the United States; therefore,

§1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State, or other person in the State, who shall wage war upon the troops or officers of the United States, or by armed force attempt resistance to the Constitution or laws of the United States, in the limits of this State, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, punished by con-

finement in the penitentiary not less than one or more than ten years.

§2. That any citizen, or resident of this State, who shall, in this State, enlist, or agree to enlist, or to take service, as soldier, officer, or otherwise, in the army of the so-called Confederate States, or who shall join or parade in any military company with the intent to aid said Confederate States, or either of them, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one or more than five years.

§3. That any citizen of Kentucky who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confederate States, as a part of an armed force, shall invade the State of Kentucky upon any pretext whatever, shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished with death.

§4. That any person who shall, in this Commonwealth, persuade or induce any person to enlist or take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, and such person does so, shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

§5. Any person in this Commonwealth holding any office or employment of trust or profit, who is required by the Constitution of this State, or any law thereof, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, who shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any effort to overthrow or resist the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, or shall aid, assist, advise, or counsel others to do so, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer all the pains and penalties now prescribed by law for such offense.

§6. This act shall take effect in ten days from its passage: *Provided*, It shall not be in force against such citizens of this State who have heretofore taken service in the said Confederate States, or either of them, as shall return in good faith to their allegiance to this State for sixty days from its passage.

The bill having been read the third time, various amendments were proposed; and then the bill and amendments were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On the 17th September, Mr. L. W. Andrews reported the bill and amendments back to the House, with a substitute therefor. The Judiciary Committee would not go as far as Mr. Huston proposed, and Mr. Huston again proposed amendments, in order to get into the bill his ideas, but failed. On the 27th September this bill, as modified by the Committee on the Judiciary, was passed by the House, after rejecting the following amendments proposed by Mr. Huston.

§3. Any person in this State who now holds, or may hereafter hold, any office of trust or profit, and who is required by the Constitution of this State or any law thereof to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and does take such oath, and who shall engage in any effort to overthrow or resist the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, or shall knowingly aid, assist, advise, or counsel others to do so, shall be deemed guilty of false swearing, and upon conviction, shall suffer all the pains and penalties now prescribed by law for such offenses.

§4. Any resident citizen of this State, who shall in this State enlist, or take service in any military capacity in the army of the so-called Confederate States, or who shall become a member of any military company, or parade in the same with the intent to aid said so-called Confederate States, or any other military organization whose object is the subversion of the government of this State, or of the government of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction, shall be confined in the penitentiary for any period not less than one year nor more than five years.

Such was the bill proposed by Mr. Huston, and such his pertinacious attempts to hurry it through the House that it might become a law. Now he is acting with the men who opposed all stringent measures for the suppression of the rebellion and who are now calling for the restoration of all the rights and privileges of citizenship to returning traitors. The reason of this is obvious. The votes of these men who left their State to join in the rebellion are now wanted by the Conservatives, the opponents of the Administration, that the Democracy may regain their old power and that on the Democratic train they may ride into power and place. Then, in 1861 and 1862, these men could not be used, and Mr. Huston demanded their punishment by death and imprisonment; now they are of use, and Mr. Huston is wooing their favor and uniting with those who are denouncing the Expiration Act, are requiring its repeal, and are condemning the Administration for its injustice and tyranny—as they call it—in punishing rebels. A few months since this gentleman, and others like him, would have hanged, drawn, and quartered Kentucky traitors; now they see no wrong in them and would admit them to an equal standing with loyal citizens—just because they are of use. We suppose that with such men consistency is a jewel, but, as Charles Lamb said of truth, it is too precious to be used. If by the use of these erring brothers, whom a short time ago they strove to smite under the fifth rib, and of the Democracy, their life long enemies, such men as Mr. Huston can ride into power, that is all they want of them,—they'll use them for their ambitious schemes as long as they are of service and then abuse them, as they are now abusing their old friends of the Union party. They follow the advice of the poet;

Just use your friend
Like a cigar, I say;
Suck him as long as you can draw
Then throw the fool away.

"Negro Suffrage."

The Observer and Reporter again calls the attention of its readers to this subject on which the minds of the Conservatives are so greatly exercised. It has an article nearly three columns in length, made up of quotations from speeches and letters of Northern Abolitionists, to prove that the acceptance by the people of Kentucky of the Constitutional Amendment will confer upon such men the power of carrying into effect all their peculiar and ultra views. We hope the readers of the Observer and Reporter,

and all of our readers who have the stomach to do so, will wade through this mass of quotations to see how willfully that paper is attempting to deceive the people of the State, and how utterly it is misrepresenting the Union party, as also the views of those ultraists whom it quotes. The idea which the Observer and Reporter is endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people is, that the Constitutional Amendment will confer upon Congress the power to order and enforce negro suffrage in the several States. For this purpose these quotations are made. There is not a sentence, however in the whole mass that shows that any Northern speaker or writer holds any such view. On the contrary, these very quotations prove that these men do not hold that the Constitutional Amendment confers any such power. The chairman of the meeting at Boston, to discuss the reorganization of the Confederate States, in his remarks, as quoted by the Observer and Reporter, says expressly that it will need another amendment in order to effect the conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage and that men of his views "may wait safely, for State after State will be sure to come up, and the work will be done." We all know that this waiting will be in vain, as, without a great revulsion of sentiment, the requisite number of States cannot be found. Of the same effect are all the speeches and letters quoted. There is not a hint in any of them that the Republican party proposes to interfere with the question of suffrage in the different States under cover of the amendment. But they imply that further steps must first be taken, and in accordance with the Constitution, before any of these ultra views can be carried out. Besides this the meeting expressed confidence in Pres. Johnson and endorsed his course.

The Observer and Reporter republishes in this same connection extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the anti-slavery Society—the same list of extracts which it published in its infamous and scurrilous article headed "A platform for Gen. Fry." Now this paper knows that the above-named society is not in sympathy with the Republican party and that in the race between Buchanan and Fremont these leaders proclaimed their preference for the election of Buchanan—they have from the first denounced the Republican party because of their lukewarmness in the Abolition cause. This every intelligent man knows. And of what weight are the quoted opinions? Wendell Phillips is quoted. He is being denounced by almost the entire Northern press for his late reconstruction speech. Then follow the Observer and Reporter's favorite speaker, Mrs. Francis Watkins Harper, who the Observer is careful to inform its readers is "a distinguished colored lady." Fred. Douglas, another favorite, and George Thompson, an English Abolitionist—what has he to do with the affairs of our country?—their opinions this sheet lays at the door of the Union party of Kentucky.

These extracts prove a little more than the Observer and Reporter may wish. They show that paper to be well versed in the writing of blacks and that its favorite productions are those emanating from negroes. Yet it is continually arguing the incapacity of the negro, physically, mentally and morally. Do not these extracts prove a mind in the negro capable, at least, of compelling the Observer's attention? Whether, however, this is because the negro has more mind or the Observer less we are unable to say. Again, the Observer declaims against negro testimony being taken. Yet in its condemnation of the Union party it has to go to the negro for testimony, and this is the character of the testimony it serves up for its readers. So it is converted to this step in negro equality.

Failing in all legitimate argument against the Amendment, such is the course of this Conservative sheet in its effort to break down the Union party. By miserably paltry pettifoggery and open misrepresentation, and by quoting negro testimony it is endeavoring to lead the people of Kentucky. If it succeeds Kentuckians must have fallen indeed from their high and proud estate.

An eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men had done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A Southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

Conservative Nominees.

The people of Kentucky may judge of what "conservatism" is, and what it will lead to, by watching the action of the Conservative party and noticing whose favor and influence they are currying, and whom they are putting forward for office. They seem desirous of shielding themselves even from the suspicion of loyalty, and are bent on arraying themselves against the Government and against the interests of Kentucky. The Louisville Journal, on this subject, says, "A gentleman whom we conversed with several days ago enumerated the names of candidates of the so-called 'conservative' party who are running for the Legislature in different parts of Kentucky, and we were impressed with the fact that a considerable majority of them are men who from the very beginning of the late war have been avowed enemies of the Union and active sympathizers with the rebellion. Under the guise of 'conservatism' the old secessionists of the State are struggling to secure the legislative power of the Commonwealth into their own hands, that they may effectually use it to place Kentucky in a position of thorough

hostility to the Government. While these so-called 'conservatives' are branding the Union men of the State as 'abolitionists,' they are in active co-operation with the original rebel party, led by such men as Lazarus W. Powell and Ex-Gov. Helm. In a majority of instances they are putting forward the members of that party as their legislative candidates. These gentlemen are pursuing a course which is fraught with immeasurable peril to all the interests of Kentucky. We have experienced the horrors of one rebellion; must we prepare for another? We have defeated the rebel party of the State when they were struggling to overthrow the Union; must the loyal people now be represented in the Legislature of the Commonwealth by the leaders of that party? Let the masses of Kentucky calmly reflect upon the dangerous path into which it is sought to lead them, before they make up their minds to pursue it."

The Newport Free South as a striking fulfillment of prophecy gives the following: An editorial in the Charleston Mercury of the 10th of January, 1861, the day after the Star of the West had been fired on in that harbor, contained a mass of bombastic stuff about a memorable day, etc., closing with this sentence: "If the real seal of blood be still lacking to the parchment of our liberties, and blood they want, blood they shall have, and blood enough to stamp it all in red; for by the God of our fathers, the soil of South Carolina shall be free!" The assertion of this writer is fulfilled, but differently from what he and his brother rebels expected. South Carolina is free.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.—By far the most important event which has yet occurred in the way of Church reconstruction in the South, says the Chattanooga Gazette, is the recent organization of an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Tennessee. Bishop Clarke having constituted the Conference by the transfer of six ministers from a Conference of the Loyal States, admitted into it no less than 43 ministers from the Southern Methodist Church. The new Conference starts with a membership of 6,494, and has preachers stationed in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

Exhibition To-morrow.

To-morrow is the exhibition day of Thayer & Noyes' United States Circus and Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie. There will be two performances, one at 2 o'clock P. M. and the other at 7. This combined exhibition is said to be well worthy a visit. A look at and study of the animals is highly instructive; the exercises of the ring are exciting, interesting and amusing; and the clown's performances are most mirth-provoking. In fact from the animals to the clown, is from grave to gay and all tastes may be suited. We repeat the announcement already made that an opportunity will be given to those of our citizens who do not wish to be present at the performance of the circus to attend the exhibition of the animals. These will be shown for an hour and an half before the circus performances begin. They form a distinct exhibition though but one price is demanded for both.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 6, te.

For County Attorney.

We are requested to announce EUGENE P. MOORE a candidate for election as County Attorney at the August election. July 4—te.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 11th day of July, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'advertised letters,' give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising."

"If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office."

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State."

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly."

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'"

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing."

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Anderson, Miss Mary J. Kinney, R.
Allunt, J. J.
Andrews, L. W.
Bradley, I. M.
Brame, Miss Julia
Buntin, Mrs. Sallie
Buntin, Martha
Cope, Callaway
Dempsey, Mrs. S. A. (2)
Frery, E.
Francis, Jacob
Hochel, Miss Elizabeth
Jones, Jas. W. H.
Jones, J. S.
Laughlin, Pat
Murphy, Francis
Moore, Miss Francis J.
Morrison, Miss Susan
Mullins, Mrs. Mahala
McFarland, Peter
Parisi, J. H.
Roberts, T. D.
Thomas, J. S.
Withers, H. S.
Wormon, Charles

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6½, P. M.

27 W. A. GAINES, P. M.

July 11, 1865—1t.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large. July 6, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Mayor. July 11—2m.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the sheriffs of Allen, Simpson and Monroe counties, composing the Thirteenth Senatorial District!

WHEREAS, J. R. DUNCAN, who was elected at the August election 1863, to represent the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of Allen, Simpson and Monroe counties, for the term of (4) years, has resigned his office as Senator for said Thirteenth District, since the adjournment of the last General Assembly.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, hereby direct that an election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said J. R. DUNCAN, and that you cause polls to be opened in your counties accordingly, and transmit to the Secretary of State the name of the person who may be chosen by the qualified voters of said district to fill said vacancy.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Dr. Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 7—te.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, July 3d, 1865.

A dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared this day by the Board of Directors—payable on demand in current funds.

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

July 7—2t.

GREAT COMBINATION FOR 1865.



THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS,

—WITH—
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

—AND—
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
In one Grand Consolidation, both Companies Exhibiting in One Tent for One Price of Admission.

It will be readily seen by the most superficial observer that the combination of two such establishments must result in an ensemble which it would be the height of folly for any other parties to compete with, while it is so emphatically the most "GOLDEN AGE" EXHIBITION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE
The present Season contains
THE GREATEST VARIETY

EXTREMELY RARE ANIMALS
To be found in any collection except, including several Species never before Exhibited
At one time in any Zoological Institution in Europe or America. These were all secured under the personal supervision of the

Great Van Amburgh, himself.
The Collection includes among other REMARKABLE ZOOLOGICAL FEATURES
THE WAR ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL,
The largest quadruped in Europe or America; the only Two-Humped Bactrian Camel,
That has been seen in this country for thirty-six years; the only (label, or

WHITE HIMALAYA BEAR
Ever seen in America; and the second one ever exhibited in any country; the only South American Tiger, or PANTHER, in the world in the country; the first POONAH, OR SLOTH BEARS,
That have been in the United States for fifteen years; the first SPOTTED ASIA DEER
Ever brought to this country, with an infinite number of other



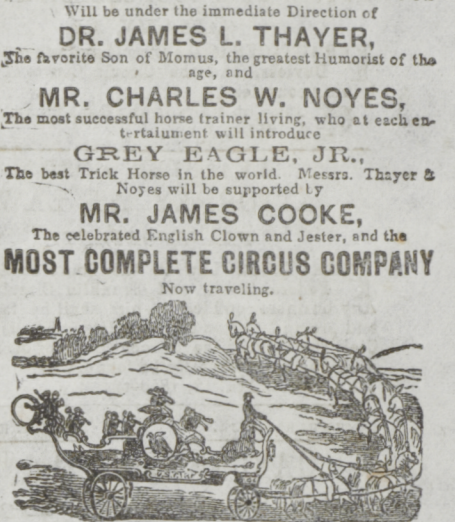
LIVING WILD BEASTS
—AND—
RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
The whole forming a grand EXPOSITION OF ANIMATED NATURE
Without parallel on this continent.



THAYER & NOYES'
GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS,
Comprising
THE FINEST TROUPE OF MALE AND FEMALE
Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists,
In the country, together with
THE MOST SPECTACULAR STUD

—OR—
PERFORMING HORSES
In the world. The
Brilliant Arenic Performances
Will be under the immediate Direction of
DR. JAMES L. THAYER,
The favorite Son of Momus, the greatest Humorist of the age, and

MR. CHARLES W. NOYES,
The most successful horse trainer living, who at each entertainment will introduce
GREY EAGLE, JR.,
The best Trick Horse in the world. Noyes & Thayer & Noyes will be supported by
MR. JAMES COOKE,
The celebrated English Clown and Jester, and the
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS COMPANY
Now traveling.



THE CORCEOUS PROCESSION
Formed on entering each place of Exhibition will surpass in splendor anything of the kind ever seen in this country. It will be headed by the
COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT
Or, Mythological Car of the Muses,
Drawn by 12 SPOTTED ARABIAN HORSES, containing
Prof. TOM CANHAM'S BAND,
Followed by the Carriage, Vans and Performing Horses of
"THAYER & NOYES' CIRCUS," and all the highly
Decorated Cases of VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MENAGERIE, drawn by the most beautiful horses ever collected in America.



THE PERFORMING ANIMALS
Consisting of
Lions, Tigers and Leopards
Will be manipulated by a Pupil of
Van Amburgh, the Original Lion King!
For the special gratification of the Juveniles, Mr. C. W. Noyes will introduce the wonderful
Performing Monkey, "Signor Victor,"
Which was the sensation of New York last Winter. Each entertainment will commence with a
GRAND ORIENTAL TREE,
And conclude with the laughable performances of Dr. J. H. COMIC WITLES,
UNCLE SAM AND DICK.

SHELBYVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 11
FRANKFORT,
Wednesday, July 12.

GEORGETOWN, THURSDAY, JULY 13
ADMISSION.....50 cents.
CHILDREN.....25 cents.
Doors open at 2 & 7 P. M.

SPRINGER & WHITNEY,
Agents

June 30, 1865—4t.

FARM FOR SALE.

AS Executor of Saml. Todd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the
10TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,
If not privately sold before that day, the farm on which said decedent lived, CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. This farm is situated immediately on the Kentucky River, nearly opposite the city of Frankfort—well watered and timbered—and admirably situated for a large

Vineyard, Dairy or Stock Farm.
A large and convenient Brick Dwelling, and all necessary out buildings with a never failing spring of good water. Also, a large Deposit of decomposed vegetable matter on the North side of said farm, sufficient to enrich four hundred acres. Look No. 4 is built on said farm. Terms made known by addressing said Executor, through the Post Office at Frankfort.

JOHN T. STEFFEE,
Executor of Saml. Todd, deceased.
Frankfort, June 30, 1865—tds.

St. Louis Medical College!

SESSION OF 1865-'66.

FACULTY.

M. L. LINTON, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
A. LITTON, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
M. M. PALLEN, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.
CHAS. W. STEVENS, M. D.—Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN B. JOHNSON, M. D.—Professor of clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
J. T. HODGEN, M. D.—Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, and Dean of the Faculty.
FRANK W. WHITE, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
E. H. CREGORY, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.
L. DINKLER—Curator.

The ensuing Course of Lectures will commence on MONDAY THE 2D OF OCTOBER next, and continue until the following March, as also 'Clinical Lectures at the Hospitals during the September.

Boarding, including lights and fuel, can be obtained, as usual, in respectable private families, at convenient distance from the College, at as reasonable rates as in other large cities. Students or others desiring further information, can address the Dean; or, on arriving in the city, call at his office, northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, or on the Curator, at the College, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets.

The fees for the whole course, (paid in advance.) \$105; Matriculation Ticket, (paid but once.) \$5; that of the Dean's Office, \$10. The Hospital Tickets, gratuitous; graduating fee, \$20.

JOHN T. HODGEN, M. D., DEAN.
June 30—wst.

